oods.

nderson,

ndsome supply o Goods

ow for cash. Any rocure bargains, adventage to call somment.

eby Given. as obtained from the ne-Arundel county, the personal estate , late of sald county aving claims againsted to produce them, nd those indebted to sry Thompson, Ex're 3w.

ryland, sc. y Orphans Court,

petition of Nicho-Thos) and Brice dministrators of n, late of Anne-A-sed, it is ordered tice required by khibit their claims ased, and that the nce in each week; successive weeks. zette.

hos. H. Hall, lls, A. A. county. eby Given, ers of Anne-Arunained from the or-Arundel county, in administration on f Thomas Worth Arundel county, ons having claims eased, are hereby e same, with the he subscribers, at erwise by law be enefit of the said

er our hands this er, (23. (of T os) Admrs Shoes.

have on hand a made work, emy description —A hick soal prunelnd Seal

rocco and Leath. and Morocco do. \$3 to \$7 o. do. N. E. do.

do. do. do. and Boys Lace nd Boys Annapo-England Coarse ts, sewed, pegged

epared to make any description, emselves with a ock of materials



m Boat AND Salar routes on Sa. rch, at 8 o'clook erce street wharf ston, leaving An-

12 o'clock for day the 9th, will y of Castle Haven nnapolis and Bal-polis at half past ue to leave the aws:-Commerceore, on Wednes. , and Easton on ays at 8 o'clock, tober, and then one hour sooner. dark. Persons Easton to Oxford y cents each, the Easton. Passen. ceed to Philadel board the Union in the Patapaco

ere by 9 o'clock commenced her to Queen's-town Monday, the 10th ving Commerce-lock every Monn every Tuesday Queen's-town & taken on board of the owners. ting small pack, ht, will send for at arrives, pay WICKARS.

To be Rented,

The large and convenient dwelling house, lately occupied by George Mackubin, esq. altusted on Bloomsberry Square, bordering on the Church Circle.

Henry Maynadier, Annapolis, Nov. 20, 1623. And possession given immediately

Steam-Boat Maryland.



Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge, and of the lower counties on the eastern shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the proprietors of the Maryland have built a good and substantial wharf at Castle Haven, and have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of pas-sengers to and from Cambridge; and on and after Sunday the 7th Septem. per, the Maryland will call at Castle-Haven instead of Todd's Point in her route to and from Annapolis and Baltimore to land and receive passengers, horses, and carriages. The price of nassages will be the same to and from Cambridge (including stage fare) as to and from Easton.
C VICKARS, Captain.

N. B.—On the first of October she will leave Baltimore and Ekonn at 7 o'clock, A. M during the season

CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned hunting with dog or gun, on the subscriber's farm called Belmont, lying on the Chespeako Bay, or inveny manner trespassing on said lahd, as he is determined to put the law in force a-

gainst all offenders.

Nov. 20.

Where the base of the CUTTINGS OF CHOICE GRAPES of twelve sorts, of the best selected kinds, both for the table, and for wine. THOMAS CHASE.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late partnership of George & John Barber, which was dissolved by the death of the last mentioned partner; are hereby called on to present them for payment, and those who are indebted to the same, are requested to make payment without delay to Mr. Joseph Sands, senior who is author-

ised to settle with them.

GEO CO BARBER,

But iving Partner.

April 24, 1825.

250 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles home Baltimore, near Poulton's Tavern, on the main road from Baltimore to Annapolis, on the 10th of May.

a mulatto man named BILL, 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches igh, rather slender made, has a scar ver one of his eyes, and one of his little fingers crooked Had on and took with him one snuff coloured broad cloth coat, one dark home made undabout, one blac zette waislcoat, one pair of dark corded pantalets, one pair of good shoes lined and bound, and a tolerable good fur hat. Any person apprehending the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

EZEKIA TEWART.

Aug. 7. 12m

300 Dollars Reward.



of age, five feet eight or nine inches high. He has a florid complexion, is freckled; has a black, thick beard and whiskers; steps short, quick and erect; has a genteel appearance, is a house carpenter and joisen by trade, hesitates and stammers a little when spoken to, is remarkably hairy on the breast and limbs, on the ontside of one of his legs he has a scar from a burn, he has a round full face, with light hazle eyes, can read and write and no doubt has written a pass for himself. He had two suits of cloathing when he went away one of black broad cloth, one of blue; slee a dimity round jacket and pantalons; and was seen a fellower. and was seen in Baltimore in Decemand was seen in Baltimore in Deember last. Any person apprehending the said fallow eathat I got him sguing shall receive the above reward.

Anne-Arundel county, near Arunapolis, May 29.

MARYLAND GAZBUTE

STATE REGISTER.

TVOL. LXXIX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1824.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum

WEERLY ALMANAC.				
1824.—Jan.	Sun Rises Sun Set			
	H.	h.,	H.	,
1 Thursday	7	21	4	. 3
2 Friday	7	21	4	3
3 Saturday	7	20	4	4
4-Bunday	7	20	-	*
5 Monday	17	. 19	4	4
6 Tuesday	7	18	4	4
7 Wednesday	7	18	4	4

BALTIMORE

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly .- From the American Farmet.

Flour, best white wheat, \$6.75-H'ds t. \$5 75—fine do: \$5 25—Wharfdo. \$5 7 (2—White Wheat, \$1 12 to 1 15— Red do: \$1 6 to 19—Rve 42 to 45 cts— New Corn 35 cents—Wharf Oats 33 New Corn 35 cents — Wharf Oats 33 cts. — Beef, 6 cents per pound — Live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt. — Bacon, hog round, \$10—Pork \$5 50 to 6 per clb. — 6 to 8 cents per lb — Beans \$1 25 retail—Peas, black eyed, 62 1.2 cts. — Red Clover seed \$6 — Timothy seed \$4—Flax Seed 75 0 80 cts. — Whiskey, from the waggons, 34 cts. per gallon — Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts. — Peach do. Applebrandy, 3uto 32 ets., peachdo. 65 cod 70 code, 20 ffse, No 1, \$6 very dull No 2, \$5 do Herrings, No 1, \$2 25 per bbl.—No. 2, \$2 - Fine salt 75 cents per bushel—Coarse; do. 70.

LIOUTED KI

Annapolis. Dec. 16, 1823. ORDERED, That the following Resolution be published twice a week until the 18th day of March next, in the Maryland Republican, and Mary land Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patri ot, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; the Gazette, Examiner, and Herald, at Frederick Town; Her ald, at Hager's Town: Marvland Advocate, Cumberland; Bond of Union at Belle Air; True American, Rock ville; the Easton Star and Easton Ga zette, and the National Intelligencer.

By order. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council

By the House of Delegates, December 13th, 1823.

WHEREAS, the Governor in his communication hath recommended hat a day showld be observed throughout the State, for the purpose of Humiliation and Prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being, who has promised that "He will be entreated of his people," to stay his chastening hand, and re store to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us, who are spared more deserving his fatherly care, than we have hitherto been, Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the General Assem-18th Day of March next,

be set apart, and recommended to the people of the State, to be observed as

Humiliation and Prayer; and that this Resolution be published in such newspapers throughout the State, as the Governor and Council may direct, for the information of the citizens thereof.

By order,

JOHN BREWER, Clk.

True Copy from the original, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Maryland.

> Test JOHN BREWER.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be positively sold at public sale, on the 14th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of Ephraim Marriott, deceased, near the Indian Landing, All the Personal Estate of said Marriott, consist ing of a number of valuable Negroes, also, horses, cattle, hogs, crop of corn and fodder, pork, plantation utensils of various kinds, carpenter's tools, also household, and kitchen furniture, and various other articles. Terms of sale—for all sums of 20 dollars, and upwards, a credit of six months will be given, for all sums below the cash to se paid. Notes with approved seturity, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required.

OHARIMS WATERS, Adm'r. ing of a number of valuable Negroes,

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

December 101h, 1823. On application by petition of Charles Waters, executor of Susannah Pumphrey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber of Anne Arun del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, lettera testamentary on the personal estate of Susan nah Pumphrey late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the roughers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given after my hand this 10th day of Decompar, 1823. Charles Waters, Executor.

For Rent,

The brick house in the town of Picontawey, for many years occupied. property will be rented low to a good tenant for one or more year. Possession can be had immediately Forterms apply to JULIANA JARDY Dec. 18.

West River Academy.

This Institution will be opened the ensuing year, commencing on the first Monday in January, under the super intendance of the subscriber. The course of instruction will include the English Language Grammatically. Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes. History, Mathematics, and the other subordinate branches of an English Education.

JOHN F ILSON.

**Board can be obtained on very moderate terms. The strictest atten tion will be paid to the deportment of the students, both in and out of school

Dec. 18

\$50 REWARD

Ran away from the subscriber on he 11th inst. a mulatto boy named WILLIAM, about 18 years of age. and very spare made-he has a small scar on one side of the front part of his neck, occasioned by a burn, slen der legs and long feet. Had on when he went away, black cloth or linen trowsers, coarse shirt, London brown coat, coarse white yarn stockings, and perhaps old shoes. But probably he may change his dress and name is five feet 8 or 10 inches high - his feet and hands are large in proportion to his face, and he has a good set of

Also, Ran away about the 1st of October, a black boy named DAVY.

GRATIUS DAVIS.
Frederic Nov. 11th 1823.

HENRY'S GENUINE

Calcined Magnesia, At \$8 50 per dcz. or 75 cents a bottle. with a general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines, for sale, by Shaw mbrill.
Annapolis, Dec. 18. 3w.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, will meet at the Court House in the City of Anna-polis, on Monday the 19th day of Japolis, on monasy the type of hear-nuary next, for the purpose of hear-ing appeals, and making transfers, &c. By order, Richard J. Cowman, Clk. Dec. 25. M. U.

MISCELLAR EOUS

THE THRE! MIGHTY " Till noon-day light is restored again.
There are shining arms in Raphael's vale.
And bright is the glitter of clanging mail. The Philistine bath fix'd his encampment

by side, And his war steeds neigh loud to their trap

Maryland Gazette
THOS. H. HALL,
His tents are placed where the waters flow
Reg. Wills A A County
The sun hath dried up the abrings below,
And Israel hath neither well nor pool, His tents are placed where the waters flow. The rage of her soldiers' thirst to cool.

In the cave of Adullam king David lies; Overcome witht eglare of the olazinge kies; And his lip is parch'd, and his tongue is dry, But none can the grateful draught supply Tho' a crowned king, in that painful hour, One flowing cup might have bo't his power; What worth, in the fire of thirst, could be The puple pomp of his sovereignty!

But no cooling cup from river or spring To relieve his wantean his servants bring.
And he cries, "Are there none in my train

Willfetch methe water of Bethlehem gate?" Then three of his warriors, the "mighty three,".
The boast of the monarch's chivalry,

Uprose in their strength, and their buck-lers rung,
As with eves of flame on their steeds they

On their steeds they sprung, and with spurs

of speed. 200-bit furth in the warth of a hoble deed. And dish'd on the foe like a forrent flood. Till he floated away in a tide of blood. To the right to the left where their blue swords shine Like autumn corn falls the Philistine; And sweeping along with the vengeance o

The "mighty" rush onward to Bethlehen

Through a bloody gap in his shatter'd array. To Bethleftem's well they have hewn their way, Then backward they turn on the corse-

cover'd plain,
And charge through the foe to their mo-narch again.

The king looks at the cup, but the crystal draught Arapricetoo high for his want has been bo't; They urge him to drink, but he wets not

his lip.
Though great is his need, he refuses to sip-But he pours it forth to Heaven's Majesty .. He pours it forth to the Lord of the sky; 'Tis a draught of death - 'tis a cap blood

'Tis a prize from man's suffering and agony

Should he taste of a cup which his umigh ty three"
Had obtain'd by their peril and jeopardy? Should he drink of their life! - Twas the thought of a king!

And again he return'd to his suffering.

To the People of the United States. Believing that volt have not heard of the tringgle for Liberty and Independence, in which the Greeks are engaged, without the deepest sympathy in their cause, your fellow citizens of New York, deem no apolocontest, our hopes and wishes for their success have been strongly excited; but our distance from the scene of action, the un certain and confused accounts which have reached us of the progress and events of the war, our ignorance of their actual stiffer

ble and virtuous) exertion in their behalf, should remain any longer unanswered. Nearly four centuries have now elapsed, since the subjugation of the Greeks by the followers of Mahomet; since the standard of the Crescent has been elected on the fining of the Cross?! From that period, this illustrious people have groaned, inder oppressions unparableled in degree and duration; and have been compelled to enduration; and have been compelled to endurate of the blessings of civil liberty, can form so adequiate conception. Other nations, like the Greeks, have been compelled to audmit to the sway of invaders, & pelled to submit to the away of invaders, & to endure, for a season, the multiplied evils of foreign conquest. In other instances, the relation of sictors and vanquished, with the relation of sictors and vanquished, with all the train of edicing distinctions, and all the mailing nant passions which they engen der, have soon ceased to exist. In other instances, a conquered people have been admitted to an equality of privileges with their conquerors; and under the influence of a common faith, language and lews; the memory of their wrongs have been exting un the race of (recdom, should be assailed by similar calumnics). This reason of distinction and superiority have been our sympath;

gradually effaced. But the Greeks have been contumntly treated as a conquered people. For centuries they have exhibited the afflicting spectacle of a civilized and Christian people opprassed by the verge-ance of barbarlans, and persecuted by the bigótry of infidels. In their case, the ebullitions of sudden fury have been succeeded by the operations of a dark, settled, & systematic hatted. In the large of sees no tematic hatred. In the lapse of ages, no synipathies have arisen, no bond of union has existed for a moment between them & their oppressors—and if, in each successive generation, the wrongs of the former have been forgotten, it was because their attenti-on was fixed, and their feelings absorbed in the deep sense of their immediate suffer vex. to insult, to plunder, and to destroy The tyranny to which the Greeks have been subjected has been of daily, hourly recurrence. It has embraced every family, extended to every individual, invaded every comfort of existence, pursued every occupation of life, broke the sanctuary of their dwellings, torn from them the hard earned fruits of their industry, outraged the charities and violated the dearest and most sacred relations of domestic life. history furnish to our abhorrence no example of similar opgression, of an oppression so relentless in its motives, so universal in its exeent, so incessant in its operation

In estimating the sufferings of the Greeks and their claim to our sympathy, it is im-possible not to recollect from whom they are descended. We cannot forget that those who now solicit our aid are the de-scendants of a people the most illustrious of any who have gained atitle to the admi ration and gratitude of mankind; of a peo-

ration and gratitude of mankind; of a people whose virtues and exploits have europledbor common instirer who the welldepartment of literature and art, have won
the noblest triumphs which have yet been
achieved by the intellect of man. To the
Greeks of the present day, sunk, degraded
& enslaved, how deeply must the consciousness of their servitude he embittered by the
recollection of the glories of their ancestors! recollection of the glories of their ancestors!

It is unnecessary to enquire into the immediate causes of the war now waging by the Greeks against their ruthless oppres sors. In describing the tyranny which they have so Jong endured, we have sufficiently asserted the justice of their cause. They have seized a lavourable opportunity for the recovery of rights derived from the great and henevolent author of our nature, and of which they have been so long de prived by the injustice and cruelty of san They are nobly endeavouring to rescue themselves from a state or noral and intel-lectual degradation; to vindicate their title to freedom and independence, and to obtain a permanent rank among the civilized na-tions of the world. In other words, stimu lated by deeper injuries, with fewer resour-ces—opposed by more fearful odds—desti-tute officeign aid—supported alone by their courage, the justice of their cause, and their reliance on that Divine Providence to which our fat lers exhibited, that they are striving to imitate. If we value the blessings that we now enjoy, we must wish them success If we desire that the same blessings should he extended to other nations, we cannot withhold our aid.

Three years have elapsed since the Greeks, roused into action, have, by a sud den and almost géneral effort, thrown off that load of oppression which weighed them to the earth. The nature and limits a detailed relation of the events of this most interesting contest. But we cannot for bear to advert for a moment, to its petuliar character. On its issue depends not mere, by the independence, but the very existence of the Greeks. Their efforts to break their chains, and the extraordinary success which has followed their arms, have exasperated Also, Ran away about the 1st of October, a black boy named DAVY about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and slender made.—His colour is very black, and he has a good set of teeth. His clothing was very indifferent—linen trowsers, and perhaps altogether summer clothes.

It is probable that the above negroes will endeavour to reach Baltimore, and get in a vessel, if they can, to go further; or it may be, that they will go to Pennsylvania. Fifty dollars reward will be given for both, or twenty five dollars for each, and all reasonable charges paid, if returned to me at the Monocosy Mills, Frederick county, or to H. H. Wood, Baltimore; or put in any jail in the state/of Maryland, so that I get them again.

The Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harbouring or carrying of said negroes.

Frederich Nov. 11th 1823.**

**Tree of the progress and events of the in section of their sectial suffer section of their sectial suffer section of our solid them seasonable and to the highest pitch, the brutal passions of our solid them seasonable and to the highest pitch, the brutal passions of our solid them seasonable and to the highest pitch, the brutal passions of our solid them seasonable and to the highest pitch, the brutal passions of our solid them seasonable and to the highest pitch, the brutal passions of their oppressors. The atrocites already to the highest pitch, the brutal passions of their oppressors. The atrocites already to the highest pitch, the brutal passions of their oppressors. The atrocites already to the highest pitch, the brutal passions of our sellings to the Wardshill may replain, and propersors. The atrocites already to the highest pitch, the brutal passions of our clelings to wards them. These reasons may explain, specially suffer on our feelings to wards them. These reasons may explain, success they have devoted this wards and public expression of our feelings to wards them. These reasons may explain, if they do not justify our silence. But we are resolved as men, as rep its recollections, its images of beauty, its temples worn by the footsteps of heroes, its acred mountains and poe ic atreams, should be left desolate, a prey to the ferocity of barbarians, without feelings to sympathize for departed grandeur, without generosity to pardon the unsuccussful devotion of patriotism; without religion to stay the slaughtering hand when despair pleads for mercy? It such are the feelings of Englishmen, what, let us ask, ought to be the language and conduct of AMERICANS?

Let us not, fellow citizens, suffer our

Let us not, fellow citizens, suffer our sympathies towards this unfortunate people to be extinguished, and the generous impulse of our benev lence to be repressed, smpure of our benevience to be repressed, by the calumnies against them which a few even amongst us, have been eager to circulate and ready to adopt. If in the first burst of vengeance against their perfidious and inexorable oppressors, they exceeded the bounds of moderation or mercy; they have by their subsequent conduct, notice. hy their subsequent conduct, nobly re-deemed themselves from the reproach, and have exterted the admiration even of their

It is most unjust to say, that the Greeks of the present day are an ignorant people. The selicitude which they have generally evinced within the last thirty years, in proceeduring all the means of intellectual improvement, entitle them to our admiration. Within that period the study of their ancient language has been revived and arancient language has been revived and ardently pursued. Their present language
has been improved, cultivated and fixed;
and numerous translations have been made
and circulated, of the standard works in
the languages of modern Europe. Their
attention to the education of youth, and
their excellent system of public instrution,
are alone sufficient to establish their claim
to the character of a civilized nation. Many
of their schools, we speak from the highest
authority, "compare advantageously with of their schools, we speak from the highest authority, "compare advantageously with those of Europe, and that of Scio, before its late destruction, was equal to any seminary of learning that we ourselved possess!" Of the commercial spirit of the Greeks, their skill in navigation, their talents for maritime enterprise, their great activity and industry, it is useless to speak. Those are qualities which they have so publicly and constantly displayed, that their possession of them has not been questioned by their worst enemies.

But it is the knowledge which the But it is the knowledge which the Greeks have manifested of the principles of liberty and the determination they have evinced, to maintain at every hazard, a free government, that principally claims our applause, and demand our support. That independence which some doubted their ability to preserve, they declared at a very early period of their struggle, and the very early period of their struggle, and the government which they then organized, and under which they have continued to live, is, in its form, truly republican. In their constitution of government, they have their constitution of the great principles which they have the continued to the people to choose and deplate their Rulesco the activities of course it.

heir worst enemies.

their Rulers; the eligibility of every, citizen to the highest offices of state; the abolition of all distinctions of rank, and the entire equality of political rights; the tole-ration of all religions; the separation of the executive, legislative, and judicial powers; and the accountability of every public functionary, for the abuse or viola-ion of his trust. We may deem their frame of government, in some respects, de-fective: but one of the hearfit which they fective; but one of the benefits which they will derive from an intimate intercourse be-tween them and us. will be the knowledge of the means by which those defects, in their existing constitution, may be remedied.

But the Greeks have another, and we may say a still higher claim to our sympathy, and support. They are Christiane, professing all the essential principles of that faith which is destined to raise our fallen nature to its highest state of improvement. Let us not forget that the Greek Church is entitled to our veneration as the most ancient in the world, and in which alone the scriptures of the new testament continue to be read in the language in which they were originally written To Christians, then, we address ourselves We solicit, with confidence, the contributions of those who remember by whom they are commanded, ato love one another."—Already, "our Missionary Societies," to use the words of a learned and eloquent writer of our own country, "have their envoys to the Greek Church, with supplies of bibles and religious tracts for their benighted flocks. But in the present state of this unhappy people, this is not the only succour they require. They are laying the foundation of civil freedom, without which, even the blessings of the gospel will be extended to them in vain; and while they are cementing with their blood this costly edifice, they are in the condition of the returning Jews, of whom every one, with one of his hands, wrought at the work, and with the other helds were at the work, and with the other held a wea-pon." "We would respectfully suggest to the enlarged and pious minds of those who direct the great work of missionary charitv, that at this moment, the cause of the Grecian Church can in no way be so effectually served, as by contributions to the fectually served, as by contributions to the field of the great struggle. The war isemphatically a war of the Crescent against the Cross.—The venerable Patriarch of the Greek Faith torn from his Altarand hanged at the portals of his own church, gave the signal of the unholy outrages which were to waste his flock. And now, wherever the afmies of the Sultan prevail, the village churches are levelled with the dust, or pulluted with the abominations of Managements in the solicity however of or polluted with the abominations of Mahometanism; and the religious houses of the Greeks, the oldest abodes of Christianity in the world, are wasted with fire, and the sacred volume thrown out to be trampled under foot by barbarians. At this crisis, the messenger of the Gospel fraternity should come in other guise that, as the diatributor of the Word; and could the broad and dep current of religious hounty be turned into a channel to reach the seat of the principal distress it is not going toofar to say, that it might be the means of giving another independent country to the Church of Christ; and do more to effect the banishmen of the Crescent to the deserts of Tarment of the Crescent to the deserts of Tarthe counsels of Christendom "

Let us not listen, fellow citizens, to the arguments of those who would persuade us to withhold our sid, on the frivolous pretext that little henefit can be derived to the text that little benefit can be derived to the cause of the Greeks, from any contributions which we can furnish. It is of money, of clothing, of arms, of military supplies, that they are in want; and the example of our revolution must be lost to those who deny that in a war like that in which the Greeks are engaged, conjunctured may, and frequently do arise in which the importance and value seem of wall considerations. and frequently do arise in which the importance and value even of small supplies,
may be beyond the power of calculation.
But why should we listen to the predictions,
and counsels of avarice? Why should our
contributions be scanty, and our supplies
antall? If, oh this occasions we are suitanted by the spirit which we out to be left, it
is in our power to decide the contain sud
to any, Garagie is fairs.

By order of the Committee with the Greek
Fand, William Bayand, Comm.